

COGSWELL FAMILY (1)

The Cogswell family has special interest to us because they are ancestors of both the Dodges and the Averills, and thus both of compiler's grandparents on her mother's side are descended from them. This story will be brief, because so much has already been written about this family, and I have nothing to add; this is just a recap of other sources. The best history, though it contains many frustrating small errors, is "Cogswells in America," by Rev. E. C. Jameson, son-in-law of William Cogswell, M.D., of the 5th generation. It is delightfully written, and would be entertaining even to someone not interested in genealogy. ^{Another book,} The Cogswell section of the Prindle Genealogy is nice because it just lists names and dates in genealogical order for someone in a hurry & is limited to only our line through the 4th generation. There are several other sources, but they are either less reliable or duplicate these. Any book telling about early Ipswich is sure to refer to this family many times.

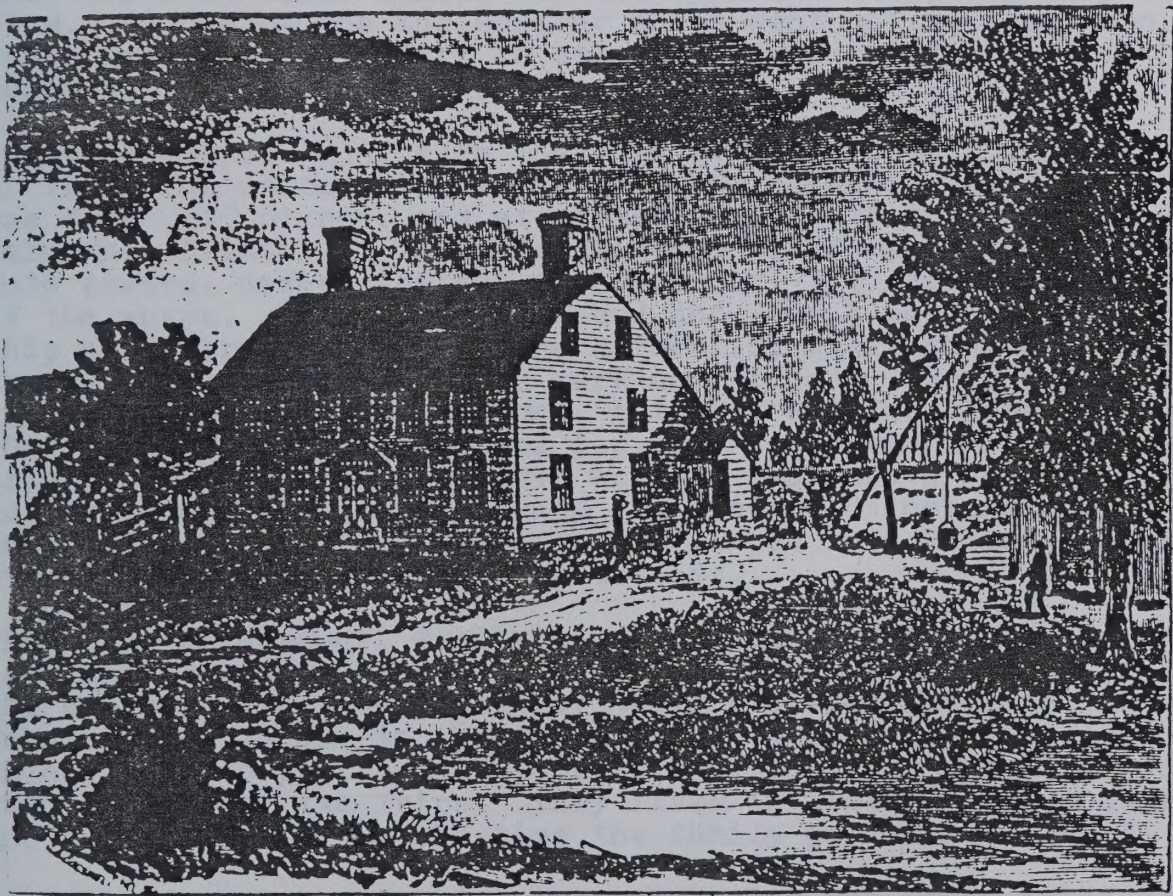
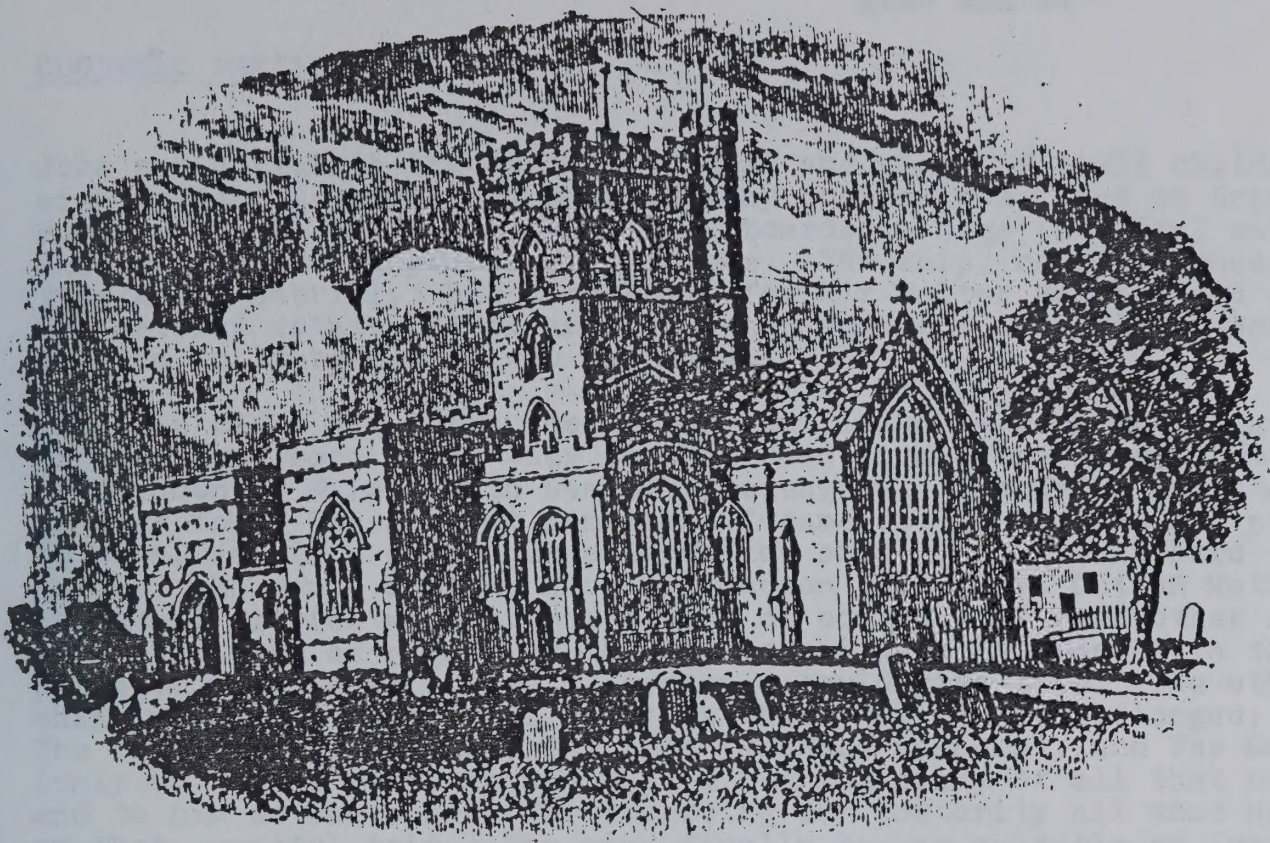
John Cogswell¹ (A4#8 & B4#10) was born in 1592 at Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England. Some of his ancestors were:

father - Edward Cogswell,	born about 1565	died 1616
mother Alice	15 ?	1616 (4 wks. later)
grandfather Robert Cogswell	1530	7 June 1581
grandmother Alicia		1 Aug 1603

Edward Cogswell was a clothier (maker of fine woolen cloth), following in the business of his own father, Robert, and other ancestors for generations. His estates were designated as Ludborne, Horningham, and Ripond Mylls. The mills were in Fromme Selwood, a few miles from Westbury, named for famous Selwood Forest.

Origin of the name, Cogswell, is from the place they originally came from long ago, the town of Coggeshall in Essex, 44 miles from London, an ancient camponium/trading post of the Romans. In Saxon times called Coed Garr's Hall, later ruled by Canute the Dane, later still a Cistercian monastery. The Coggeshalls lost their head in the reign of Henry VI, in 1422. By the time of Charles I (1625) many bad spellers had changed the name to various forms. The arms are recorded as: ARGENT, a cross between four escallops sable. CREST, a stag lodged sable attired or. (Sounds pretty.)

John Cogswell married Elizabeth Thompson (A4#9 & B4#11) in St. Mary's Chapel of All Saints' Church in Westbury on 10 Sep. 1615. She was born about 1595, daughter of Rev. William Thompson, vicar of that church since 1603, and Phyllis, his wife, who had died 19 July 1608 and was buried there, seven years before her daughter was married. Rev. Thompson died in 1625. His parish was an ancient one, having been started during the reign of William the Conqueror. The present church edifice was erected in 1315, during the reign of Edward II and contained many cherished ancient artifacts, described in Rev. Jameson's book. The building is in the shape of a cross, with an 84 ft. high tower. The town of Westbury, in Wiltshire, is about 95 miles southwest of London.



Top, the Westbury Parish Church, built 1315, pictured 1884

Bottom, the Cogswell House, Essex Co Ma, built 1732, pictured 1882

COGSWELL FAMILY (2)

John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell and eight of their children, with various servants and a great many possessions, went to Bristol Harbour where, on 23 May 1635, they boarded a huge (240-ton) sailing ship with about 15 pieces of ordnance. The ship, re-christened, "The Angel Gabriel," had been built for Sir Walter Raleigh and cost him several estates to finance. He had made but one trip to South America in it before he was executed. ★

The ship could not leave the harbour until June 4 because of lack of wind, and soon again they touched down in Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire County, Wales, with seasick passengers. The Welsh minister in that town, "an ancient gentleman," came out to comfort and preach to them, as did a passenger on a fellow ship, the Rev. Richard Mather, who would someday have a grandson named Rev. Cotton Mather. The Angel Gabriel was part of a sort of convoy, for four other ships (in those days of piracy on the high seas) were interested in the protection those 15 pieces of ordnance could give them. The other ships were: The James (220 tons) on which Rev. Mather belonged; The Diligence (150 tons), The Bess (tonnage unknown), and The Mary (only 80 tons). Rev. Mather kept a running diary of all that occurred and to him we owe thanks for recording for posterity all that happened on that eventful trip. The wind finally became suitable on June 22, and they left Wales headed for the open sea. The big ship was too slow, and one by one the smaller ships went off on their own. The James made a great effort to stay back, and was the last to part company.

On 14-15 August 1635, when they had gone the better part of the way, a "frightful storm" blew in from the Northeast. The Angel Gabriel was blown off course, and attempted anchor off the coast of Pemaquid, Maine (now Bristol). The storm raged until finally the ship broke into pieces, dashed against the rocks off the coast by the violence of the waves. One seaman perished and 3 or 4 passengers died on the ship as it broke, and two more before (or when) they reached the shore. It is a miracle more were not killed. "Noreasters" are not rare along the eastern seaboard, but that was the storm of the century. (Gov. Winthrop's Journal, Vol I p.165, describes the storm as it affected Massachusetts. Tides were 14 feet above normal, ships set adrift from their moorings, and it "drowned 8 Indians flying from their wigwams.") The James finally limped into Boston Harbor, its sails in shreds and almost useless.

Thus was the Cogswell Family unceremoniously introduced to their new land. They and their servants gathered up what they could after the storm, but a goodly part of their property was gone. Somehow John managed to get to Boston and hire "auld Goodman Gallup" to come in his bark to pick up his possessions; and when the servants loaded them up it took two trips. They lived in tents in the meantime, and it was October by the time the family got to Ipswich.

Don't worry too hard; they were still rich and influential people. John died 29 Nov 1669, age about 77. Elizabeth died 2 June 1676, age perhaps 81.

★ Bristol is on England's West Coast just north of Wales

COGSWELL FAMILY (3)Children of John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell:

A daughter who married in London and remained there.

Mary	b.	1619 m.	1649	Godfrey Armitage	d. aft	1677
+William	bp	Mar 1619	ca 1649	Susanna Hawkes	15 Dec	1700
John	bp	25 Jul 1622	ca 1646	?	27 Sep	1653
Hannah	b.	ca 1624	bef 1651	Deac. Cornelius Waldo		1704
Abigail		?	?	Thomas Clarke		
Edward		1629	?	little known		
+Sarah		1640?	1663	Simon Tuttle		1732
Elizabeth		? 31 Jul	1657	Nathan Masterson		

Our family is descended from William Cogswell on compiler's grandfather's Averill side (which we will see soon) and from Sarah Cogswell on her grandmother's side. Sarah Cogswell married Simon Tuttle, and their grand daughter, Sarah Tuttle (named for her) married Richard Dodge IV. For more about her, her husband, and her children, see the Tuttle Family story.

William Cogswell² (John¹) (A4#4) was born in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England, in March 1619. He was 16 years old when the family was unceremoniously dunked in 1635, and they lived in a tent for about six weeks until they were picked up, salvaging what they could in the meantime, but finally lived in a fine, big house in Ipswich. He was about 30 when he got married to Susanna Hawkes (A4#5) daughter of Adam and Anne Hawkes, born about 1633 in Charlestown. It is believed that her parents came over in 1630 to Charlestown with Gov. John Winthrop in "The Fleet," and moved later to Lynn. At time of marriage Anne was the Widow Hutchinson, and her maiden name is unknown but may have been Browne. Susanna had a twin brother. For more about the Hawkes Family, see the short vignette about them in another part of this book.

William was a prominent businessman and seems to have had a number of employees, though compiler has not learned what that business was. He and Susanna were both very devout Puritans, and he lead a petition to have Chebacco Parrish established in Ipswich, build a church, and bring in a minister. At first they were turned down, but he was allowed to form a committee. It took two years to persuade the authorities, and he donated the land for the meeting house and church. His wife, as an honor, was assigned a seat with the minister's wife. She died before 1696 and he died 15 Dec. 1700, and a town meeting was adjourned so that all might attend his funeral.

Children of William, Sr., and Susanna (Hawkes) Cogswell:

Elizabeth	b	1650 m.	22 Feb 1670	Col Thos. Wade	d.	28 Dec 1726
Hester			(1) 24 Aug 1675	Sam'l Bishop	(2) Lt Thos Burnham	m. on (16 Dec 1689)
Susanna (twin)	5 Jan	1657		Benjamin White		
Ann	"	"			d. bef	1696
+William Jr.	4 Dec	1659	9 Oct 1685	Martha Emerson	14 Apr	1708
Jonathan	26 Apr	1661	24 May 1686	Eliz. Wainright	14 Jul	1717
Edmund	?				d. young	15 May 1680
John	12 May	1665		Hannah Goodhue		1710
Adam	12 Jan	1667		Abigail ?	8 Feb	1749
Sarah	2 Feb	1668	6 Nov 1685	William Noyes		

COGSWELL FAMILY (4)

William Cogswell, Jr.³ (William² John¹) (A4#2) born 4 Dec. 1659 in Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, to William, Sr. and Susanna (Hawkes) Cogswell, married, on 9 Oct 1685, Martha Emerson(A4#3) the daughter of Reverend John Emerson, pastor of of the church in Gloucester, and Ruth(Symonds) Emerson, daughter of Deputy Governor Samuel Symonds of a very old and aristocratic family in England. Martha was born in Gloucester 28 Nov 1662. For a delightful little story about how this couple met while they were both still quite young, see the Emerson Family story.

Not a great deal has been written about him, so in reading the book, "Ipswich, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony," I was proud to see his name, along with that of several others of our ancestors, on petitions on behalf of people charged with witchcraft. He was a devout Puritan and of a very pious family, but he seemed to be using his head. Sorry I cannot say the same thing for his father-in-law, Rev. John Emerson, who was asked to write a letter by Rev. Cotton Mather (grandson of that pious old minister on the ship, The James, in 1635). Perhaps Rev. Emerson felt pressured, but he was so "wound up" that he believed a threatened attack of French inspired?? Indians was done by the devil and his angels and not by the Indians at all, and told that to Rev. Mather, who used such letters to further his cause in eradicating witches. Rev. John Emerson is our ancestor, too, and was a very well-meaning person, but confused. No wonder his nephew, Rev. Wm. Emerson, and his son, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the noted lecturer, became Unitarians.

This couple lived in Ipswich, Chebacco Parrish - founded in part by his father - and raised their family there. They both died the same month - April, 1708. He was just 49, and she was 46.

Children of William, Jr., and Martha (Emerson) Cogswell:

+Edward	b. 13 Aug 1686 m.	1708 Hannah Brown	d. 17 Apr 1773
Martha		9 Oct 1710 Matthew Whipple	
William III	1688	killed by Indians in battle	1710
Dorothy Emerson	31 Aug 1692 m.	_____ Moulton	
Lucy	1699	_____ Moulton	
Emerson	1700	30 Dec 1738 Mary Pecker	29 Mar 1788

Edward Cogswell⁴ (William³ William² John¹) (A4#1) son of William Jr. and Martha (Emerson) Cogswell, was born 13 August, 1686 in Gloucester, MA but grew up in Ipswich. On 21 Aug 1708 he married Hannah Brown (A5#1) daughter of Nathaniel and Judith (Perkins) Brown. (for more information about that side of the family, see the Brown and Perkins Family stories.

The couple at first resided in Ipswich, Chebacco Parrish, moved to Connecticut and lived in Preston, New London Co., CT, most likely that section which later became Griswold. In 1732 he was a member of the New London Society for Trade and Commerce. They remained there for about ten years, then he purchased wild land in

COGSWELL FAMILY (5)

the northern part of New Milford. His daughter, Lucy, in 1742 married Daniel Averill and, in 1744, purchased land in the Waramaug Reserve in ancient Woodbury, Connecticut. Edward was interested in land development as a profitable investment, and so were his son-in-law's parents and brothers. They all moved there and prospered. Edward bought a lot in town as well as other acreage, and moved in, becoming the first settler in the new town. He also established iron works and did much to develop the region. Following in the footsteps of his grandfather, William, Jr., he was instrumental in the establishment of a new church there.

Hannah died 6 June 1771, age 80, and he died 17 April 1773, age 87. They are buried in the cemetery of the church he helped to establish.

Children of Edward and Hannah (Brown) Cogswell:

Samuel	b. 1 Mar 1710 m.		Lydia Starkweather	
Edward			died in infancy	
Nathaniel	13 Feb 1714	8 Dec 1737	(1)Huldah Kinney	
		25 May 1757	(2)Mrs. Bridget Wedge	d. 4 Nov 1810
		30 May 1782	(3)Mrs. Eunice Williams	
Judith	25 Jan 1717		Jacob Kinney	
Hannah	13 Apr 1719		Matthew Beal	
John	5 Apr 1721		Sarah Freeman	
Lucy	14 Apr 1725	11 Nov 1742	Daniel Averill	
Martha			died in infancy	
+Martha	11 Nov 1728	1748-9	Moses Averill	d. 30 Jul 1781
Elizabeth			died in infancy	
Emerson	19 Jul 1732	29 Aug 1751	Mary Miles	
William	22 Dec 1734	4 Nov 1762	Anna Whittlesey	19 Feb 1786

Martha Cogswell⁵ (Edward⁴ William³ William² John¹) (A2#9) was born 11 Nov 1728 in Ipswich MA. Her family moved to Preston, CT (now Griswold) in New London County, when she was little. Her older sister, Lucy, married Daniel Averill in 1742, and in 1744 he purchased wilderness land in western Connecticut and started developing it. When she was 19, the Cogswells and the rest of the Averills moved to that area and prospered in the commercial development of that land. She fell in love with Daniel's younger brother, Moses, and they got married. For the rest of what happened, see the Averill Family story.

The Barham story was
done with less research

but I wanted to get it
done while doing the

Tattles Cogswells

Imagine these young boys
in that hurricane and

the ship breaking completely
apart!

Tried awfully hard to
make this short. Hope I
didn't leave out so much
it is O.K.!

BURNHAM FAMILY (1)

Jameson's book, "Cogswells in America, contains a moving true story of adventure on the high seas in a great galleon, re-christened "The Angel Gabriel," which was blown off course "in a frightful storm" and broke up off the coast of Maine. On page xviii of the preface, we are told that the ship was commanded by a Captain Andrews, and that he had on board with him two young nephews, John and Thomas Burnham, (B4#12) "who are the ancestors of the Burnhams in America." This last statement is broad, indeed, but at least they are the ancestors of the Burnhams on our family tree. That adventure seems a bit wild for lads so young. The shipwreck was on August 15 1635, and the passengers salvaged what they could and seem to have managed to get to Boston by October, from whence most of them dispersed to Ipswich.

The Cogswell book says no more about them, and the only further evidence compiler has been able to piece together about their early years is so contradictory and confusing that it is an effort to push on. It is hoped that information will be forthcoming later. The reader is cautioned that some of the earlier parts of this report will certainly need revising when more is learned.

We know that Captain Andrews' first name was Robert; but it does not appear that he settled in Ipswich, though there was a different Robert Andros/Andrews about his age there, settled in well before the shipwreck and running a tavern with his wife, Betty. There were several Andrews families there a little later, and maybe in 1635, but perhaps they were this man's descendants.

It appears that the boys' parents were Robert and Mary (Andrews) Burnham, in England. There was an (Ipswich??) Mary Andrews who was born to Daniell and Mary (Peabody) Andrews, but whether she was old enough to be the boys' mother is open to question, particularly since our Thomas Burnham was probably born about 1623 and brother John may have been a little older. The Cogswell book neglects to mention the third Burnham brother, Robert, born about 1624, who as an adult lived in Boston, then Ipswich, then settled in Dover, New Hampshire. Someone must have been around to look after these young boys. If the parents stayed in England, they must have missed them.

Once they were grown, the book, "Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony," contains numerous references to them and their progeny. It is interesting to read that they were neighbors and close associates of people in other families from which we are descended. It makes this compiler proud to see the names of John Burnham, Jr. & Sr., along with others in our ancestral lines such as Reginald Foster, Cogswells, Averills, Giddings, Perkins, and Lows, who took the risk to petition the court on behalf of persons accused of witchcraft, in 1692. Entreaties on behalf of John and Elizabeth Proctor, who were in jail, in chains, awaiting trial, did not succeed for John, who was hanged on 19 Aug 1692. Elizabeth won a reprieve, was later freed, and eventually apologized to long after. (A lot of good that did!)

Back to the adolescence of Thomas Burnham, and another confusing statement. Author James Savage says he had "previously served in the Pequot expedition, but whether it was in 1636, under Endicott,

FAMILY ()

or the more effective one, 1637, of Stoughton, is not told, though we may infer it was the earlier." It is surprising a 13 or 14 year old would be involved in fighting Indians; though, of course, it is possible. Savage also attaches to him the adjective phrase, "Ipswich 1647," so something important must have happened that year. Maybe he moved there from elsewhere, or was allotted land, or earned the right to vote that year. He was married then and had a year old son, Tom, Jr. We also are not certain how he earned his living, except that most of the people farmed so he probably did, too. His wife's family was well-off.

A source of present amusement is a duty he and a neighbor, Symon Thompson, were selected for in 1657, in accordance with a new ordinance requiring the selectmen in each community to pick one or two persons, "to reform all such disordered persons in the congregations or elsewhere about the meeting house who cause disturbance." Examples of their duties abound, such as controlling unruly youths scuffling around, or awakening people who were sleeping during sermons. The Cogswell and Averill boys were among those reprimanded for fighting during the service. In 1674 two teenagers, Elizabeth Hunt and Abigail Burnham (horrors, can this be his own daughter?) so disturbed the service that their fathers were admonished. Sam ^{teenagers} Hunt, Jr., took this lightly and was fined. In 1667 Stephen Cross, William Andrews, and Joseph Giddings (the last two possibly cousins or nephews) had to be set in the stocks, on a lecture day, for pulling up bridges and other misdemeanors at the windmill. Imagine the commotion about that!

Thomas Burnham¹ (B4#12) born ca 1623 in England to Robert and Mary (Andrews) Burnham, married ca 1645, in Ipswich, Chebacco Parrish, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Marie Lawrence (B4#13) born 1625 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, to Thomas and Joan (Antrobus) Lawrence. When Thomas Lawrence died, the mother, by no means poor, married wealthy mercer John Tuttle and they came to Ipswich in a large extended-family group. (For more details, see the Tuttle Family story.) Thomas and Marie Burnham lived in Ipswich and raised a large family. He died in 1698, age about 75, and she died in 1705, about 80.

Children of Thomas and Marie (Lawrence) Burnham:

+Thomas	b.	1646 m.	13 Feb 1666	Lydia Pengry	d. 1695
John		1648	13 Jun 1668	Elizabeth Wells	1704
James		1650	bef 1677	Lucy Cogswell?	1729
Mary					
Abigail					
Johanna Tuttle*					
Ruth	1 Jul 1657			died same mo.	
Ruth (again)	23 Aug 1658				
Joseph	26 Sep 1660				
Nathaniel	4 Sep 1662		bef 1700	Eunice Kinsman	
Sarah	28 Jun 1664			? Clark who d. soon, then	
			6 Aug 1684	Mesheck Farley	
Esther	19 Mar 1666				

*Named for Marie's stepfather, John Tuttle

BURNHAM FAMILY (3)

Thomas Burnham, Jr.² (Thomas¹) (B4#6) was born in 1646, in Ipswich, the son of Thomas and Marie (Lawrence) Burnham. On 13 Feb 1666 he married Lydia Pengry (B4#7) born about 1648?, daughter of Moses and Lydia (Clements) Pengry (B4#14 & #15).

Not much has been learned about Thomas Burnham, Jr., as yet. When that information is discovered it will be added then. There is another consideration, in that the only Pengrys we are really concerned with as ancestors are Moses and his daughter, Lydia. Since that is not enough material to use as a Pengry Family story, compiler has decided to include the information on Lydia(Pengry) Burnham's ancestors here.

Moses Pengry (B4#14) born in 1610, came to this country from Hertfordshire, England. He was a saltmaker by trade. He was made a deacon of the church, and also a State Representative, in 1665. He had a brother, Aaron, who also lived in Ipswich. The name is occasionally spelled Pingree, and other variations. He died in 1695, aged 85 years.

In about 1644 Moses married Lydia Clement, born ca 1618 in London, England, to Robert and Lydia (Dummer) Clement. Robert Clement was baptized 14 Dec 1595, and his wife was a little younger. They were married 1617 or before.

In 1642, Robert and Lydia (Dummer) Clement came to Haverhill, MA, from London, with their family, including their daughter, Lydia. Robert served as representative from 1647 to 1653. His own parents, in London, were Richard Clement and Alice (Fellows) Clement, born sometime during the earlier part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sadly, Lydia (Dummer) Clement died only a few months after arrival in this country, and was buried in Haverhill. Robert married a lady named Judith ? before 1657, but then he died 27 Sep 1658 in Salisbury, MA. Judith married John Whitney in 1659.

Children of Robert and Lydia (Dummer) Clement:

Job			
Robert			
John			
Abraham			
Daniel			
+Lydia	who married Moses Pengry	on	1644
Mary	John Osgood		15 Nov 1653
Sarah	Abraham Morrill		10 Jun 1645

Compiler does not have a list of the children of Moses and Lydia (Clement) Pengry, except for daughter Lydia who married Thomas Burnham, Jr. If that becomes available, it will be added here. There probably was a son, Moses, Jr.

Lydia (Pengry) Burnham died 14 March 1689, only a little over 40 years of age. It seems that Robert, Jr., remarried, but facts are not clear enough to be written here; they will be omitted. Our ancestor is Lydia. After a long and, I am sure, useful life, Thomas, Jr., died 21 Feb 1728, age 82.

BURNHAM FAMILY (4)Children of Thomas, Jr. and Lydia (Pengry) Burnham:

Thomas III	b. 19 Jan 1667	
Phebe	16 Mar 1668	
Moses	24 Jan 1670	m. Ann Belcher
Lydia	6 Dec 1674	
Aaron	12 Sep 1676	Hester Bishop?
Eleazer	5 Sep 1678	
Abigail	2 Jun 1680	
Daniel	4 Apr 1682	
+Mary	18 Oct 1685	Charles Tuttle

Mary Burnham³ (Thomas² Thomas¹) (B4#3) daughter of Thomas, Jr. and Lydia (Pengry) Burnham, was born 18 October 1685 in Ipswich, Essex County, Massachusetts. The date of her death is not known to compiler. On 22 March 1703, she married Charles Tuttle, (B4#2) born 31 Mar 1679, son of Simon and Sarah (Cogswell) Tuttle, and they lived in Ipswich and raised a family. The list of those children and other details are given in the Tuttle Family story.

This Tuttle family
married into Cogswell
family early (Grandpa's
side) but are most
interesting to us because
Sarah Tuttle married
Richard Dodge IV
(Grandma's Side)

TUTTLE FAMILY (1)

In April, 1635, a huge ship, "The Planter," sailed out of London Harbor, commanded by a Captain Nicholas Trarice. Among the many passengers on board was a large extended Tuttle Family group consisting of brothers, cousins, nephews, spouses, in-laws, children, servants, and even some of the servants' relatives, in a complicated web of relationships.

Out of all those people, the couple of greatest interest to our family is John Tuttle¹ (B4#8) bapt. 4 June 1596 at Holcott, Hertfordshire, England, and his wife, Joan (Antrobus) Tuttle (B4#9) bapt 25 June 1592 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire. Joan was widow of Thomas Lawrence when they were married in St. Albans on 24 Nov. 1623. Two of our ancestral lines spring from this couple--one from their son, Simon, and the other from her daughter, Marie--though in a very few generations they converge through the marriage of cousins. John was a wealthy mercer (cloth merchant). In those days the whole British economy flourished because of the excellent woolen cloth from the Island's sheep, woven primarily as a cottage industry and shipped to the Continent. Mills did exist, such as those owned by our other ancestors, the Cogswells, (more about them later). Also, England was starting to make linens, though the Flemish dominated that industry. The great cotton mills, or even cottagers, of later days, were unknown at that point in time. The Tuttles were "gentlemen" and possessed a coat of arms. (Very few people bore the title, "gentleman" back in those days, and it was an interited title.) It appears that Joan's family was comfortably well off, too.

We start our report with the English background of our patriarch, John Tuttle. The name in England was spelled Tootill or Towtills, but in this country most branches seem to have stuck pretty consistently with the more modern spelling of Tuttle. John's father, Symon Tootill/Towtills (variously spelled) born about 1560 in Ringstead, Northampton, married Isabel Wells, born about 1565, daughter of John Wells of Ringstead, who mentioned her in his will of 1618; John also mentioned all four of his Tuttle grandsons. Symon Tootill was mentioned in his own father's will in 1589, and he was supervisor of the will of Matthew Harris at Woodford on 5 Nov 1600, so probably Harris is the maiden name of either a Wells or a Tuttle female ancestor. Symon's own will, drafted 19 Dec 16 , mentions his five sons, Richard, John, "my second sonne Thomas"--who was already deceased when the will was drawn up, Simon, and William.

Instead of the usual custom of footnotes whenever a subject comes up, compiler is listing references to consult. These overlap so much that the footnote system is impractical in this case.

Tuttle-Tuthill Lines in America, Alva M. Tuttle, pub 1968, Estel Printing, Columbus OH (available through Latter Days Saints)
 NEHGR, especially Vol 14 p 303-5, Oct 1860 (passenger list)
 Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620 to 1650, Charles E. Banks
 New England Marriages Prior to 1700, Clarence A. Torrey
 International Genealogical Index of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints
 Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, James Savage

TUTTLE FAMILY (2)

In his will, Symon also mentioned, "my sonne John and daughter Abigail, each to receive L5 at the age of 15 yeares." This is very confusing unless one is somewhat familiar with their use of language in those days, for he undoubtedly was speaking of his sons' children. Symon was buried at Ringstead, Northampton, 15 June 163 . His widow, Isabel (Wells) Tuttle, age 70, was one of the passengers on the Planter in 1635. She probably did not long survive, however, for there is no mention of her after that in any of the records. One of the five sons, Thomas, as mentioned before, was dead before 1635. Simon stayed in England. William may be the 26-year old passenger on the Planter, unless that was a younger relative. Richard, born 1593, did come over, with wife, Anne Taylor, married 19 June 1622 at Branwell, St. Andrew, Northampton and brought children (3) on the passenger list. Richard died in Boston 8 May 1640, after living in this country only five years. His widow then married an Edward Holyoke. The story of John, our ancestor, will be carried forth.

Joan (Antrobus-Lawrence) Tuttle was christened 25 June 1592 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, daughter of Walter (b. 15 ?) and Joan (Arnold) Antrobus b. 1570. The date of Walter's death is unknown. His widow, Joan, was one of the Planter passengers and lived at least for a while in Ipswich before she died.

The "Planter" sailed into Boston Harbor, and our Family settled promptly in nearby Ipswich. Richard's branch of the family stayed in Boston, though he did not live long, himself. William's family went to Boston at first, but by late 1639 or early 1640 he removed to New Haven, Connecticut, where he became a man of consequence. He raised a large, prosperous, family. Both authors James Savage and Alva Tuttle give descendants of Richard and William, for anyone who is interested enough to consult those sources. This compiler decided not to list them here, since our branch is not involved and William had so many offspring.

Author James Savage suggests that John and Joan may have had one or two more children on this side of the Atlantic (he says perhaps another Simon and Mary) but compiler questions this because of two reasons (1) There was confusion early on about Simon's birthdate (really 1631) and Simon finally signed an affidavit in which he states, for legal purposes, that he was the only child of that name born to his parents. (2) The name, Mary, probably refers to Marie Lawrence, who was very close to her stepfather and was sometimes called Mary Tuttle. She named one of her children for him.

John was made a freeman 13 Mar 1639, and served as Representative in 1644. After about 18 years in Ipswich, he returned home to England, where "he was able to establish himself to advantage in Ireland." (Historical Note: This was during the reign of Puritan Oliver Cromwell, when especially vigorous attempts were being made to subjugate the Irish. That had been commenced during the reign of Queen Elizabeth in the form of confiscation of the estates of Irish nobility and large landowners in the Northern part of the Ireland when the armed conquest of that area succeeded. Those

TUTTLE FAMILY (3)

Irish were replaced by English and Scots as spoils of war, mostly as pay to military leaders who otherwise were not well enough compensated, and as favors to the King's favorites (or Queen's). The rulers of England were against "popery" and Cromwell especially bitter in his persecutions. However, a study of the real motive shows it was not really religion as they wanted their illiterate followers to believe. In those days hardly anybody could read and write. Puritans were one of the best educated groups, so they could read the Bible. The real reasons for anti-Catholicism were economic. The monarchy wanted the extensive and rich church lands and needed the money to wage war. Also, they were fighting "Papist" Spain and wanted to conquer Catholic Ireland, which was resisting. The reason so many Scots were granted land was that they made excellent generals, etc., who were otherwise continually bickering with each other back in their native Scotland.)

Getting back to John Tuttle, compiler in no way thinks or means to suggest that he in any way ever hurt anyone. But the times were right and there he was, a wealthy, coat-of-arms bearing English gentleman at the right place and at the right time, and more than willing to go to Northern Ireland, which he did--to Carrickfergus. The next year (1654) Joan joined him, though most of the family stayed here. John died soon at Carrickfergus--30 Dec 1656, but Joan remained there, and corresponded with those in Ipswich. As late as 1659 she wrote to her son-in-law and daughter, George and Jane Giddings (on the Planter passenger list given as Geo: Giddins, husbandman, 25, and Jane Giddins, 20, with a list of the names of three servants of George). It is not known how long Joan lived after that. She was 67 when she wrote that letter.

Children of Thomas and Joan (Antrobus) Lawrence:

Jane	b. 1615	m. (in Eng.)	George Giddings	b. 1610, lived Ipswich
John	1618			
William	1623			
+Marie	1625	m. ca 1645	Thomas Burnham	b ca. 1623, lived Ipswich

Children of John and Joan (Antrobus-Lawrence) Tuttle:

Abigail	bp. 24 Nov 1628	St. Albans		
+Simon	10 Jan 1631	"	m. Sarah Cogswell	1664
Sarah	4 Sep 1632	"	m. Richard Martin	1654
John	21 Mar 1633/4	"		
Hannah	ca. 1636	Ipswich		

It is quite possible that there were unknown Lawrence children of Joan's first marriage who remained in England; if so, their names are unknown to compiler. Remembering Symon Tootill's will it seems probable that Abigail was John's oldest child. If so, none of those children would be old enough to leave behind.

Since Marie Lawrence married Thomas Burnham, her story will be carried forth under the Burnham Family, B4, on a different page.

TUTTLE FAMILY (4)

Simon Tuttle² (John¹) (B4#4) born 10 Jan 1631 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, son of John & Joan (Antrobus) Tuttle, came over in The Planter as a 4 year old and grew up in Ipswich. Compiler has not discovered his occupation. He may have been married about 1660 to a lady named Joan ? who died probably without issue. In 1663 he married Sarah Cogswell (B4#5) born in 1645 at Ipswich, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell, who came to this country from Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England, and were in the clothing business in England as was Simon's father, John. They had come to Chebacco Parrish in Ipswich (called by the Indians "Aggawam") in August, 1635 after their ship, "The Angel Gabriel," had been blown off course in April 15, 1635, "in a frightful storm" and burst off the coast of Maine. John Cogswell was the owner of Ripond Mills at Fromme Selwood (near the well-known Selwood Forest) in Wiltshire, as well as other estates in England.

(Note: Sarah Cogswell's parents, John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell are not only our ancestors in this line, which leads to the Dodge Family on compiler's grandmother's side; but also in another line which leads to the Averill Family on compiler's grandfather's side.)

On 4 April, 1674, because there was confusion on the subject (maybe too many Simon Tuttles named for his grandfather in England?) our Simon signed a legal deposition that he was the only one of that name who had been born to his parents. Despite this effort, confusion apparently still exists--in James Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, for example. The couple lived in Ipswich, where he died in Jan 1692. Sarah survived him and died 24 January 1732, not 1672 as some reports say. She was 87 years old.

Children of Simon and Sarah (Cogswell) Tuttle:

(Subject to correction because sources do not entirely agree)

				<u>?</u> Packard
Joanne	b. 24 Sep 1664	m.		
John	Apr 1666		3 Dec 1689	Martha Wood d. 1716
Simon	17 Sep 1667		16 Jan 1695/6	Mary Rogers 1747
Elizabeth	24 Nov 1670			Samuel Ayres of Haverhill
Sarah	3 Sep 1672			
Abigail	7 Oct 1673			Philemon Warner
Susanna	7 May 1675			Jul 1737
William	7 May 1677			prob. d. young
+ Charles	31 Mar 1679		22 Mar 1703	Mary Burnham 1752
Mary	12 Jun 1680			?? - see note
Jonathan	11 Jun 1682			prob. d. young
Ruth	16 Aug 1685			

Author James Savage says there were 13 children but lists fewer. He says only 9 including John were alive when Simon died, and one daughter married a Samuel Ward, also that Mary m. Thos. Burnham (which I doubt--he may be confused with Simon's half-sister, a generation older who did marry Thomas Burnham. Alva Tuttle did not even give her name, saying children #10 & #11--Mary & Jonathan?--died young. Torrey's book of marriages before 1700 admits to being confused on this issue.)

TUTTLE FAMILY (5)

Charles Tuttle³ (Simon² John¹) (B4#2) born 31 Mar 1679 in Ipswich, Essex Co., MA to Simon and Sarah (Cogswell) Tuttle, married on 22 Mar 1703, Mary Burnham (B4#3) daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Pengry) Burnham.

Because Mary was a great grand daughter of Joan (Antrobus) Tuttle and Charles was her grandson, this marriage of distant cousins closed the gap between two of our ancestral lines and merged them into one. Those two lines were started by the marriages of Joan's son, John Tuttle, and her daughter, Marie Lawrence, who started separate families of their own.

Though Charles and Mary lived at Ipswich all their lives, conditions there were in a transitional stage of American-born New Englanders. After 1692 the Puritans were mellowing a bit due to public reaction against the witchcraft craze. There was an expanding economy in which shipbuilding and maritime commerce played an important role in Ipswich, a port. Though the area was daily growing more crowded due to the big families, it was their childrens' generation which moved into new homesteads carved out of the wilderness.

Children of Charles and Mary (Burnham) Tuttle:

Joanna	b.	1704
Charles		10 Dec 1708
William	bp	27 Oct 1711
Mary		Sep 1715
+Sarah		5 Aug 1716

Our ancestor, Sarah Tuttle⁴ Charles³ Simon² John¹) (B4#1) grew up and married Richard Dodge IV of Ipswich, and they moved to Sutton, Worcester Co., in South Central Massachusetts where they raised a family, a Revolutionary War was fought, and she died 7 Feb 1796. A list of her children will be given in the Dodge Family story.

Interesting Footnote: This data is given to avoid confusion with others of the same name. Compiler has a little Milwaukee Journal (gardening section) vignette, corroborated by other sources, which is about another John Tuttle, b ca 1610 in England or Wales, who sailed from Bristol 23 May 1635 on a ship called "The Angel Gabriel," shipwrecked off the coast of Maine in a "frightful storm." Sound familiar? They also were brought to Chebacco (Ipswich) but in 1638 removed to Dover, New Hampshire. Some of that Tuttle family have lived on their old farm (though the old house is gone) for an unbroken 350 years. If that John really did go to Ipswich our family must have known him, and maybe he was a relative. Torrey mentions a John Tuttle born in 1618 who married a Dorothy ? in 1642 and lived in Dover. Savage says that John died late 1662 leaving Dorothy, dtr Dorothy who later married, son Thomas, and married son John. Young Thomas was killed two years later when a tree fell on him.

Thank you for the book.
Elise & I copied what I need
at Kirk's (~~the~~ will use it
in the Towne story when that
is done.) Was happy to find out
it was not our Rev. John Emerson
who was a villain in this book
but a school teacher by the
same name. (p. 185) The
John Willard I mentioned was a
"policeman" & his job guarding the
prisoners got to him so much he
became temporarily insane & was

also executed.

P191 This Samuel Gray was probably not related. An ancestor of Lydia Pearce was a Samuel Gray but he was only 10 years old at the time. ¹⁶⁸² He lived at Plymouth & went to Rhode Island when he grew up. (born 1682)

NAME
DATE
APR 11 1808

P208 You know about Mary Eesty. She was a daughter of the original immigrant, Wilkin Towne who came to Salem in 1635. (I think she was later reprieved in spite of what this book says)

Thanks so much!

Mom.

P.S. If any of the other books are more historical i'd love to see them.

Janine/ Thanks —
I do not need to copy from
this particular book

Our relatives mentioned in this book

P 189 - This McVillard (I don't know whole story yet
but he was either a clergyman or worked for the jail
(gaol). Somehow he tried too hard to help prisoners
and was himself accused & executed. He was the
first husband of our ancestor Margaret — who
married William Towne next year.

Margaret & Wm. Towne were grandparents of Lois Towne
who married Capt. Richard Dodge V, a hero of the
Rev War (fought in Lexington in 1775, etc).

P 207 (Unfortunately) Rev. John Emerson ^{who worked} under the
direction of Cotton Mather ~~and~~ is our ancestor, played
some part in the persecution. ~~Due to the part of~~
~~Emerson~~ He seems to have been very superstitious,
~~He~~ wrote a letter to Mather (at his direction) in which
(^{actually} ~~he~~ ~~attributed~~) attributed an attack of French & Indians to
the devil & his angels. (He said the Indians were
really not Indians!) No wonder his grand nephew
Ralph Waldo Emerson & his father became Unitarians
instead of Puritans!

P 215 - John Peabody & Thomas Perkins are
relatives (grand?) (jury members) (A grand jury
does not decide guilt or innocence, but only whether ~~there~~ there is sufficient
evidence to try a case - same as they do it now)

AVERILL FAMILY (1)

So much has already been written about the Averill Family that this compiler's first impulse was simply to direct those interested to one of the genealogies already in print, especially the one of Avery, whose scholarly and beautiful work took many, many years. But then I think of my beloved Grandpa, Wesley White, and how fondly he spoke of his mother, Jane Averill, and I realize that we do have more information not included in those books, particularly regarding the century beginning in 1800.

This little account cannot even begin to take the place of the cited references, which the reader is urged to consult for more detail. However, even Clara Avery was very frustrated by the failure of her many attempts to uncover the date and place of the marriage of the original immigrants, and she agonized that if this could be found it could confirm or change her conclusions. Now that information has been found, and she is correct* in that the couple must have been older than she thought. Dow supposes the family came from Broadway, in the extreme southeast of Worcester-shire in a little projection into the Cotswolds. Avery's English researcher places them in Kent. And Torrey has them married in Oxfordshire, across the Cotswolds from Broadway, closer to Kent but with London in between. Perhaps the family was originally from Broadway, with some relatives staying there, some living in London, and our branch living in Kent. The bride's family may have been from the center of this area.

There are many thousands of Averills, scattered over most of this country, said to have descended from one couple, William Averill (A3#4) of Ash, Kent, England, southaast of London, and Abigail Hinton (A3#5) who were married 26 Nov. 1618 at Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, northwest of London. William's known ancestors were:

Nicholas Averill	father	(b.1552)	of Ash, Kent	(will prob. Oct 1631)
Dorcas			mother	
Robert			grandfather	buried at Ash
Thomas			great grandfather	of Ridley, Kent (d.1556)

Nicholas Averill died before Robert did; thus, under the English laws of primogeniture, the bulk of Robert's estate went to the oldest surviving son, Geoffrey. It was the inheritance from Uncle Geoffrey's estate that probably paid for the passage to America.

The date they arrived in Ipswich is not known, but they were there on 2 March 1637, when he received a grant of land. His little house was there in 1638. He was made a commoner in 1641. There is speculation that they may have come over in the ship, "The Angel Gabriel," with the Cogswells and lost what few possessions they owned in the August, 1635, shipwreck, for they were extremely poor.

* The Averell-Averill-Avery Family, Clara A. Avery

** William Averill of Ipswich and Some of His Descendants, George Francis Dow, printed in Essex Inst. V4 #9, Sep. 1900

*** New England Marriages Prior to 1700, Clarence A. Torrey

AVERILL FAMILY (2)

They had a few acres of planting ground on the far side of Muddy River, grazing rights for their few animals, and a tiny house in the village, with "one fether bed, one other bed," two pairs of sheets, 2 bolsters, 3 pillows, 2 blankets, 1 coverlid, 1 bedstead, 2 chests, a meager amount of clothing, a few pots & kettles, a tub, 2 pails, a few books, a warming pan, a corslett, and 4 pewter platters for the nine of them. This is the property, most of it, which was appraised when he died in 1652 at a total value of L50. "He was not desperately poor then, but his circumstances were somewhat narrow. His family numbered nine souls, yet they had but one bedstead, and beds and bedding only adequate for this, and four pewter platters for the daily meals. How these nine Averills ate and slept would be an entertaining story, and a reproof to much discontent." * Abigail died three years later, in 1655.

Their children were: Three whose names are not known (living 1652)
 + William, Jr. m. 31 July 1661 Hannah Jackson
 Sarah m. 23 Nov 1663 John Wildes of Topsfield
 Thomas m. 8 Dec 1657 Frances Collings (dtr Sarah b.1667)
 John living in Ipswich in 1656

It is a blessing her parents were not still around for the tragic events that unfolded in the life of their daughter, Sarah (Averill) Wildes. Sarah was one of those unfortunate victims of the infamous Salem witch trials. She was executed 19 July 1692.

William Averill, Jr.² (William¹) (A3#2) was able to raise his station in life. He was called "Will" (as my grandpa was when he was little). He was a carpenter, a trade passed on on to his descendants, and which made some of them wealthy in years to come, when coupled with the attendant land speculation of a little later times. Will was also a surveyor. There is some question whether he was born in England or in Ipswich. He may have been born in England in 1632 or before. He may have been past the average age for a first-time bridegroom on 31 July 1661, when he married Hannah Jackson (A3#3) of Ipswich, who was probably the daughter of close neighbors, John and Catherine Jackson (A3#6&7). Not a great deal is known about the Jacksons, who are thought to have come from London in 1635. They had one son, John, Jr., and five daughters. John died in 1648 and Catherine (also spelled Katheryne) remarried soon thereafter; possibly some of the children were still young.

Will and Hannah had 14 children. The oldest was born in Ipswich. After three years of marriage they moved to Topsfield. There were probably several reasons for this, besides simply that they wanted a nicer residence. John and Sarah (Averill) Wildes lived there; also dear friends (who, coincidentally are our ancestors in another line unrelated to the Averills) had settled there.

Francis Peabody (b.1614) originally from St. Albans had wed Mary Foster, daughter of Reginald (also called Reynold) Foster, one of Will and his father's oldest and dearest friends.

* Ipswich, In The Massachusetts Bay Colony, PP 32-3

AVERILL FAMILY (3)

Will and Hannah purchased a nice home with several outbuildings on a 100-acre farm. A depression marking the cellar of that home was said to still be visible around 1900, at which time the location was near Springville. Many of his descendants settled near him, and they and their children were so intelligent and well-read for those times that their area became locally called "The Colleges," a name which hung on for many years. Clara Avery wondered whether Will and Hannah, and possibly even his parents, might not have been Quakers, and gave circumstantial evidence which supports this theory. There is as yet no absolute proof of this, but it does seem plausible.

The couple had 14 children, 11 still living at the time of his death. William III, the oldest, was born in Ipswich, the rest in Topsfield. Will died 23 Apr 1691. Hannah was still living in 1735, in (Preston?) Connecticut.

Children of Will and Hannah (Jackson) Averill:

William	b. 1 May 1662	m. Mary ?	
Nathaniel	13 Oct 1664	(1) Sarah Howlett (2) Lydia French	
John ("Sarge")	1 Jan 1666	Anna (or Ann?) Greensleet	
Job	1 Jan 1666/7?	Susanna Brown	
Hannah	18 Dec 1667	d. unmarried	
Ebenezer	14 Oct 1669	(1) Susanna Hovey (2) Mehitable Foster	
Isaac	26 Jan 1672	d. 11 June 1680 (age 8)	
Thomas	9 Dec 1672	Abigail Cogswell	
Abigail	3 Mar 1673/4	Jonathan Bishop	
Ezechiell	24 Jul 1675	d. young?	
Paul	21 Jun 1677	(1) Sarah Andrews (2) Mary Symonds	
Silas	1 May 1679	d. young?	
+Isaac	10 Nov 1680	Esther Walker	in Rehoboth
Mary	168-?	Silas Titus	of Rehoboth (16 Fe.1710)

Isaac Averill³ (William², William¹) (A2#16) the 13th of 14 children, was born 10 Nov 1680 in Topsfield, Essex County, MA. But to show how badly facts can get twisted in only a few generations, a descendant, Samuel Johnson Averill, shared the belief of other Connecticut Averills around 1850, when he compiled "A Record of the Averills," stating that his great-grandfather, Isaac Averill, was one of three brothers who emigrated to this country from Milford Haven, Wales. To make matters worse, a well-known Connecticut family historian used that information in a book which is still consulted nationally.* The story sounds fantastic, but close examination of the facts will show where the idea must have come from. The Cogswell family, with which the Averills intermarried several times, did come over on "The Angel Gabriel," which set sail in Bristol, part of a convoy of five ships which had to lay over in Milford Haven for several days before they were able to cross the Atlantic. Also, there remains that unconfirmed suspicion that the Averills may have come over in that same ship. If so, Isaac's grandfather, William, did come from Wales in a manner of speaking.

AVERILL FAMILY (4)

On 16 May, 1709, in Rehoboth, Bristol County, MA, Isaac Averill married Esther Walker (A2#17) daughter of Phillip Jr. and Mary (Bowen) Walker (A6 #2&3) of that town. Esther was born 21 Dec. 1688. (See the Walker Family story--A6--on another page.) Isaac had moved from Topsfield to Preston, CT, to join his brother Thomas in about 1703 or 4, but he is said to have been in Rehoboth when he married and until after his son, Samuel, was born, and to have had a nephew, Jabez, with him. Isaac is called, "an ingenious carpenter," and he framed the largest meeting house of his time, which was in Providence, Rhode Island. The family was soon back in Preston, where he was chosen Lister Dec 1714, Granery Man 1718, Constable 1722, Justice of the Peace 1722, Tythingman 1724. Constable was an important position in both Old and New England in those days. They were members of the Second Church of Preston.

Son Daniel purchased land in the Waramaug Reserve in ancient Woodbury, CT, in 1744. In 1746, Isaac, Esther and their sons all removed to that locality to join him. The town became known as New Preston. The couple lived there at least a while, and died and are buried there, but when they died is not known.

Children of Isaac and Esther (Walker) Averill, all born at Preston:

Hannah	b. 30 Oct 1710	d. 16 Apr 1725 at Preston
Esther	11 Mar 1712	m. Daniel Parke
Isaac	24 Dec 1713	d. 6 Apr 1714 at Preston
Samuel	1 Mar 1715	m. Patience Perry
Daniel	7 May 1717	m. Lucy Cogswell
Abigail	10 Apr 1719	m. Stephen Kinne
Sarah	12 May 1721	m. Zephaniah Branch, 11 Nov 1742
+Moses	6 Mar 1723	m. Martha Cogswell
Ruth	3 Feb 1725	

(Captain) Moses Averill⁴ (Isaac³ William² William¹) (A2#8) the youngest son and next to last child of his parents, was born in Preston, Connecticut, probably in that part which became Griswold, on 6 Mar 1722-3. He moved in early manhood to New Preston, CT, a parrish in the town of New Milford, until about 1763. It became Kent until Jan 1779, then it was included in the town of Washington. Moses married, firstly, Martha Cogswell (A2#9) daughter of Edward and Hannah (Brown) Cogswell (A2#18& 19). She was born in Ipswich, MA, 11 Nov 1727-8. (See the Cogswell Family story, including their exciting initiation into this country, on other pages. It is just possible that the Averill ancestors were on that same boat!)

Moses Averill went on to become a wealthy and influential citizen. He was farmer, deacon of the Congregational Church, often constable, selectman 1770 and State Representative from the district of Kent CT in the pre-Revolutionary War years of 1770-1776. Militarily, he was appointed ensign 1760, Lieutenant 1763, and Captain of the Train Band in 1770. Of historical significance, he and his brothers, notably Samuel, were members of the "Great Nine Partners" in Dutchess County, New York. A partner named Jonathan Willard seems

AVERILL FAMILY (5)

to have been one of the most aggressive members and was instrumental in persuading Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire to grant the charters to build Pawlet and Danby in Rutland Co., VT. They also built Manchester south of there, and other communities, beginning in the early 1760's. Martha Cogswell Averill died in 1781, and Moses died in 1784. Their gravestones are still standing in a private burial ground on an Averill homestead. He was briefly married to a lady named Sarah ? after Martha's death. A copy of his will exists.

Children of Moses and Martha (Cogswell) Averill:

Isaac	b. 25 Jun 1750	m. (1) Hannah Miles (2) Mrs. Beach
Lois	b. 1752	Lemuel Clark
Elisha	c. 24 Feb 1754	Mary <u>?</u> (He is better known as Gen. Elijah Avery of Rev. War--settled Rutland VT & later Ontario Co NY)
Martha "Patty"	b. 1763	Solomon Murray
Amy	b. 176?	Caswell
Currence	c. 12 Feb 1764	died young
Moses	b. 12 Jun 1766	Cynthia Russell
+Philo	b. 3 Mar 1768	(1) Betsy Bordman (2) Charlotte Baker (3) Rebecca Rice
Calvin)	b. 14 Dec 1770	(1) Salome Clary (2) Sarah Gunn
Currence)		unknown

Philo Averill⁵ (Moses⁴ Isaac³ William² William¹) (A2#4) was the 8th of 10 children, born 20 Mar 1768 in the New Preston/New Milford CT area. He seems to have gone to Rutland County, Vermont, in early manhood--whether because of his uncle, "General Elijah," or because of land development employment in the "Great Nine Partners," this compiler cannot say. Perhaps neither or both. There is no mention of him being in Vermont in any book I have read, but research turns up what must be relatives of all three of his wives there. Also, he did learn land development somewhere, as we have only recently learned. He married first Betsy Boardman and second Charlotte Baker, both of whom may have died of childbirth.

On 16 Apr 1808, Philo married our ancestor, Rebecca Rice (A2#5) born 27 Apr 1775, widow of James Cropsey and daughter of Captain George Rice. Records show they sold a home in Greenfield, Saratoga County, NY, that year. They lived in Stillwater, a town on the Hudson River east of Saratoga Springs, which was then in the preliminary stages of what would be a popular resort area with lavish dance halls, hotels and spas where rich people went to dance and imbibe the foul-tasting but much-desired mineral waters with a laxative effect. The family also owned land in Cicero, Onondaga Co. (military tract) but never lived there. In 1811 Philo served in the war in Indiana under Gen. William Henry Harrison, who became his "idol," and also in the War of 1812. His admiration was so profound he later persuaded son "HJC" to name his little son William Henry Harrison Averill.

AVERILL FAMILY (6)

They seem to have been tolerant, caring people, shown by naming their first child Henry James Cropsy Averill and their second Charlotte Baker Averill, for her deceased first husband and his second deceased wife. His daughter Betsy had been named for his deceased first wife. Their piety is shown by two of his older daughters joining the Shakers.

Philo must really have liked what he saw of Indiana as a soldier, for the next year (1813, when he was 45) the family set out on the long trek into the wild, undeveloped lands along the Ohio River, winding up in Ohio where they stayed about a year before settling in the brand new town of Vevay, Switzerland Co., Indiana, surrounded on three sides by Kentucky with the river in between. On 24 Nov 1814 "Philo Averil" was the first person to obtain a license to run a tavern there, much needed by travelers in that rapidly expanding area.* In 1816, Philo laid out the town of Mount Sterling** which was prosperous for a long time. The two youngest children were born in Indiana and his oldest son, Rowlen Green, died there in 1816. The young widow took infant grandson, Charles Averill, back to New York.

In 1818 they moved down the river to Elizabethtown, Illinois, then in Pope, now Hardin, County on the southern tip of the state, and lived there for six years. In 1824 they moved to Sangamon County,*** where Philo was a faithful voter at the Courthouse in Springfield.

Voting records shown him running unsuccessfully for coroner in 1830. Shortly after that they moved to near Macomb, McDonough County, where Charlotte was married, Avery's book says 17 Mar 1831 to Nicholas Royal Tays; vital statistics**** say 7 Mar 1833 to Nicholas "Tees," by Rev. Jos. Clark. All five of the youngest children married there, and Electa and her husband lived nearby in a little town called Tennessee, where she died. Rebecca died 9 Sep 1844, age 69. Philo died a month later, 22 Oct 1844, age 76. (It has been a delight doing research about this ancestor, who is full of surprises. He seems to have been very resourceful and multi-talented.)

Children of Philo and first wife, Betsy(Bordman) Averill:

Melissa b. 1790's m. Timothy Haskell
Orilla " joined the Shakers (in NY?)

Children of Philo and second wife, Charlotte (Baker) Averill:

Rowlen Green b. ca. 1795 m. ? d. 1816 in IN
Betsy ? joined the Shakers (in NY?)
Electa 1807 m. Nehemiah Herd, d. in IL

Children of Philo and third wife, Rebecca (Rice) Averill:

Henry James C. b. 20 Jul 1809 m. (1)10 Sep 1840, Hulda Ann Warren (2)
"HJC" 1 Jan 1861 Sarah Liggett, d. 4 Oct. 1897, OR
Charlotte Baker Feb 1811 7 Mar 1833? Nicholas Tays, d. 16 Oct
1901, age 90, Erie KS
Eliza 1813 10 Mar 1839, Levi Warren, d. ?
+Norman Chancellor 11 Jan 1815 1 Aug 1844, Martha Clayton
Allen Wiley 4 Feb 1817 (1)7 Jan 1847, Sarah Clayton (2) Mary Ann
Delbridge, d. 11 Feb 1891, Lane KS

* Indiana Magazine of History, "Early Vevay," Perret DuFour

** History of Switzerland Co, IN written 1872, pp. 1002, 1117, 1139-40

*** "Snow Birds," Poll Books of Sangamo Co, IL 1821 to 1830

**** Vital Records of McDonough Co, IL, microfilmed by LDS Church

AVERILL FAMILY (7)

Norman Chancellor Averill⁶ (Philo⁵ Moses⁴ Isaac³ William² William¹) (A2#2) son of Philo and Rebecca (Rice) Averill, was on 11 Jan 1815, the first white child born in Vevay, Jefferson Township, Switzerland Co., Indiana, which had been laid out only a year and a half previous. This child grew up in a far different world than his parents had. History of the county of his birth reveals that the first white settlers in the area were Swiss people living in the hills in log cabins around the turn of the century, among sometimes hostile Indians. British fur traders and soldiers, unwilling to give up the territory after they lost the Revolutionary War, had clung on, and encouraged the Indians to resist white settlement. After they had definitely lost the War of 1812, the Indians were more subdued, if not totally resigned. (Our family was there pretty quickly after that.) In 1815 most of the people in the area were from Kentucky or Virginia (especially the West Virginia part) with a few from Pennsylvania or Tennessee. A few were from New York or New England, but southerners predominated. Horses and wagons were there, but most travel was by keel boat or barge, and a lot of trading with Frankfort or Lexington. Louisville and Cincinnati were the largest towns in the area. Merchandise was more likely to be from New Orleans (or even Prairie du Chien) than from back East. Indiana became a state when he was a year old. With the family running an inn, there must have been a lot of activity.

By the time he was four, they were living in Elizabethtown, Illinois, but still on the Ohio River, and conditions were about the same as in Indiana. When he was eleven, they had moved inland a bit, and were now in or near Springfield, Illinois. (It is interesting to realize that this family was living in both Indiana and Illinois at about the same time as Abraham Lincoln, and in about the same localities in both states!)

During Norman's adolescence, about 16 or so, the family moved to the area of Macomb, McDonough County, Illinois, and stayed there during his early manhood. There, on 1 August 1844, Norman Chancellor Averill married Martha E. Clayton (A2#3) our ancestor, who was born in Virginia in 1823. His younger brother Allen later married her sister Sarah, and two of the Clayton boys married Monk girls. Norman's sister Eliza had married Levi Warren, and brother Henry married Levi's sister Hulda. It was also in this region that their older sister Electa and both their parents died. This was the longest any of the Averill brothers and sisters had ever lived in any region. And the clan had grown pretty large now, not only with all the little children they had, but the other families they had intermarried with, and close friends. By the early 1850's they were starting to get itchy feet. The government was promoting settlement of states to the west with cheap or free land. Most of the clan, including our ancestors, decided to go up the Des Moines River to northern Iowa, but brother Henry (H.J.C.) had decided to go all the way to Oregon. We will follow the others first, then get back to him because he has such an interesting tale to tell.



Norman Chancellor Averill and his wife, Martha E. Clayton. Photo taken in Lane, Kansas, probably in the latter half of the 1870's.



William Wesley White and his wife, Mary Liddie, or Lydia (Dunn). Photo taken in Hamilton, Mo. in the late 1890's. Wesley was a grandson of N.C. and M.E. Averill.

AVERILL FAMILY (8)

The families moved to Webster County, Iowa, in 1851, then just slightly south to Boone County in 1853. For the most part, they were engaged in farming. US 1860 Census shows Norman and Martha and all their children in Pilot Mound Township, Boone County-- the 3-year old son, Bethel, was called a girl named Bertha! They must have been rather prosperous for the farm was valued at \$3000 with (\$450?-not too clear) personal property. Average value of a farm appeared to be about \$500. Young Richard Hussey, age 8, who later married daughter Martha, was listed as son of a miller, Thomas J. (& Louisa) Hussey, home worth \$400, property of \$1000, I suppose equipment. The family had always been rather religious, and while they were in Iowa Norman evidently studied the Methodist faith. He became licensed to preach but does not seem to have been very active in actually doing so.

In 1868 the clan, which had grown quite large by now, was ready to move again. In 1862 Kansas had established the Homestead Act, granting free land to attract settlers. So they settled in Kansas, principally in Miami County in the Lane and Osawatimie areas, though some went as far south as Erie. Having no Methodist Church close, Norman and his sons eventually joined the local Society of Friends, becoming Quakers, in 1881, age 66.

I do not yet know when Norman Chancellor and Martha died, but they were certainly senior citizens. My only picture of them--which is a Xerox copy of their photo--shows they had lost their teeth. Her hair is thin and her glasses thick. His hair is unruly (maybe even a partial toupee). Maybe I inherit my eyebrows from Martha. Norman is a pleasant-looking man, though maybe at that period in time he is starting to lose his health. He has nice, regular features and an intelligent expression. When young he might have been handsome.

Children of Norman Chancellor And Martha E. (Clayton) Averill:

William C.	b. 15 May 1845	McDonough Co. IL--entered Civil War service Boone Co. IA--Died Little Rock Ark, 1865
Quincy Monroe	4 Feb 1848	IL, m. Rebecca Haworth
+Sarah Jane R.	18 Oct 1849	IL, m. Rev. John Wesley White
Martha E.	22 Sep 1852	Webster Co IA m. Richard Hussey, d. Kansas 15 Aug 1895 leaving 9 children
Charles N.	20 Feb 1855	Boone Co., IA, m. Anna M. Lasby
Bethel P.	26 Nov 1856	" " m. Mary E. Wells

Here this compiler is going to digress a bit, to report on Norman's brother, my great-great granduncle Henry J. C. Averill. He is the first among our relatives to take the Oregon Trail to the Willamette Valley in Oregon, and he reported details of the trip.* (Members of our Dodge Family clan (B2&3) went to California during the Gold Rush but fewer details remain.) The following is partially excerpted from newspaper clippings compiler's sister, Billie Pringle, obtained from a Mrs. Meredith Bolton, an Oregon descendent of HJC.

* Photocopy of Periodical (Oregon Times?) 25 Nov 1982, Calapoola Publ., "Past Times - H.J.C. Averill" Reporter, Margaret S. Carey

AVERILL FAMILY (9)

With no change except to arrange in chronological order for clarity, the words in quotes are the actual autobiographical words of HJC, himself. "Sold out in 1850 with intention of coming to Oregon but failed to get pay for place so stopped over in Henderson County. Started for Oregon April 15, 1852. Our train consisted of about 100 wagons, some bound for California, some for Oregon. Had trouble with Indians one day. Cholera raged from Platte River to Snake River. At one place we came along there was seventy"(victims?) "For several hundred miles we were never out of sight of someone dying or a new made grave. Have seen people alive and well at night and in the morning dead. On the 8th of October started to cross the Cascade mountains. In 5 (?) days got across the mountains and got into Linn County, Oregon, near Albany without a cent and (with) a family of wife and 4 children. Had 2 yoke of oxen, one cow."

HJC then did what he had to. The cold, wet season was upon them and they had to have shelter. The children were little. He took up a donation claim in the only place readily available, which turned out to be a disaster. It was not far from the river, with little lakes and swamps not far enough away. Malaria was very bad, though of course he did not know it. (Living right on the Ohio River in a different climate had been all right.)

HJC continues, "Built a log house and covered it in the rain, with clapboards. Moved in without any floor. Built a fire in middle of the house. Cut fir brush to put our bed on, then split out puncheons and hewed them out and made a floor. Our furniture consisted of 3 (?), 4 stools, and split boards and made a table. Made a bedstead by putting boards from cracks in walls, with posts to hold them up. Lived at that place 4 years. It being so sickly lost 4 children; then on the river. Moved out on Albany Prairie 5 miles from Albany. Wife died there on April 20, 1859. Kind neighbors took 2 of the children and the oldest 2 stayed at home. In 1860 moved to near Brownsville where I have since resided. Was elected county surveyor 7 times, served 14 years. Elected 3 times in Illinois."

(A sign of the times was that all during those terrible times in the malaria-infested region, HJC and Hulda continued to have children. Including the four who died in Albany and one in Illinois, they had nine children.)

Away from that unlucky region, his life changed for the better. He was evidently a very good surveyor, and a great many of the early townsites and roads were laid out by him. He must have learned surveying from his father, Philo. It is very interesting to see this Averill doing well following the same occupation his ancestor, Will Averill, Jr., succeeded so well in two centuries before. One wonders whether HJC knew anything about that or, like his distant cousins in Connecticut about the same time, had lost all track of his early ancestors. He did know about his Grandfather, Captain Moses, and his Uncle General Elisha and their service in the Revolutionary War. He also knew about the Cogswells from Philo, and loved to repeat those stories to his own children, as reported by the boy Philo had named, William Henry Harrison Averill. (WHH)



Front Row: R. Stout, Eliza (Belieu) Stout, H.J.C. Averill, Mary Jack (twin), Sarah (Liggett-Belieu-Jack) Averill, Sarah Jack (twin)

Back Row: Francis Marion Jack, Henrietta Willametta Averill, Julia (Belieu) Hall, either William Henry Harrison Averill or Alfred Alexander Averill, ? Jack (is this really Joseph Pearne Averill?), Jasper Newton Jack.

It is amusing to look at this picture and separate out the Averills, the Belieus, and the Jacks. You could really figure it out without being told, as the Averills' mouths turn up, the Jacks' turn down, and the Belieus' are straight. This was probably taken soon after H.J.C. and Sarah's 1861 marriage, for little Arminta Olive is not in the picture.

AVERILL FAMILY (10)

The children who died are: Charles Baker, in Illinois, died 1847 age 1 week; James Wiley, died Albany, Oregon, 1855, age 13; Albert Washington, 1854 age 5; Harriet Isabella, 1852 age 6 mos.; and Charles Wilbur, who died in May, 1859 age one week, the same month as his mother, Hulda Ann (Warren) Averill.

The children who stayed at home when their mother died are WHH, age 15½ and Alfred, age 13½. The children who were taken in by kind neighbors were Henrietta, 5½ and Joseph, 2. They all survived the hard times, grew up and had children of their own and prospered. WHH became a successful merchant and was for a while county commissioner. He had eleven children including newspaper owners and editors, college educated. Alfred Alexander was the ancestor of my sister's Oregon correspondent, well educated people. Henrietta Will ametta married twice, had five children, and lived in Oakland, California. Joseph Pearne stayed in the area, at Joseph, Oregon.

In 1861, HJC married Mrs. Sarah Jack, a widow with an interesting past of her own. Born Sarah Liggett in Missouri in 1816, at age 17 she married a Methodist minister, Rev. Leander Belieu. In Spring 1845 they left for Oregon; but they had the misfortune to be in a wagon train led by a man named Meek who attempted to find a shortcut through the mountains. They got lost and wandered around for several months before they finally reached the Dalles in a famishing condition. In 1849, when gold fever broke out in California, Rev. Belieu took a ship but perished aboard and was buried on an island. In 1851 she married another Methodist minister, Rev. N.D. Jack, and they moved to Brownsville where he died later on. Sarah had children by both husbands, and later HJC and Sarah (Liggett-Belieu-Jack) Averill had one daughter, Arminta Olive, who married and stayed in Brownsville.

In later years, HJC became a familiar figure in the area, well liked, and neighborhood children called him "Grandpa Averill" whether they were relatives or not. In 1892, "when he was too old to carry his surveying instruments," he received pension #936, of \$8.00 a month, for volunteer service in the Indian Wars in Illinois. Sarah died in 1894, and he died in 1897, age 88.

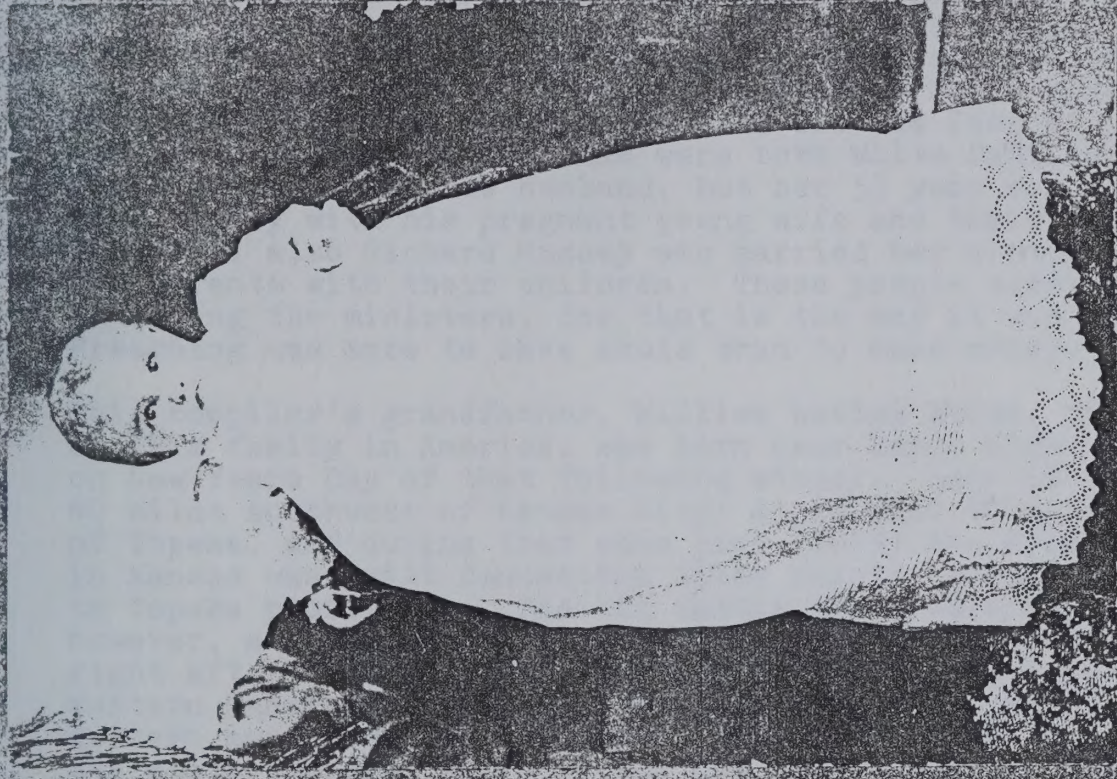
Sarah Jane R. Averill⁷ (Norman⁶ Philo⁵ Moses⁴ Isaac³ William² William¹) (A2#1) compiler's great grandmother, was born 18 Oct 1849 in McDonough Co., IL, probably at Macomb, about 35 miles east of where the mouth of the Des Moines River comes to join the Mississippi. When she was about two, the extended Averill Family clan, except for Uncle Henry and his family, went up the Des Moines River to Webster County, IA, stayed briefly and then moved to a nice big farm in Pilot Mound in Boone County. She grew up there, and most likely attended Sunday School at the local Methodist church. Her pa was licensed to preach.

On 16 Sep 1867, when she was 18, she married Rev. John Wesley White, Free Methodist Minister, Civil War Veteran, 24 years old, born 30 Nov. 1843 in Dubuque, Iowa, to Methodist minister Rev. Barney and Susanna (Griffiths) White. John's natural mother was now deceased. The wedding was at the bride's home, performed by a Rev. E. H. Hessig. Among those in attendance were the bride's parents and the groom's father and stepmother, the former Maria Hugbanks, now Mrs. Maria White.



Sarah Jane Averill and her granddaughter Ada White. Sarah was born 18 Oct. 1849 in McDonough Co., Ill., died 31 July 1897, probably Gentry Co., Mo. Sarah and Ada never met for Ada was born 6 years later on 23 Oct. 1903 in Kingston Twp., Caldwell Co., Mo. She is now Mrs James A. Yoakum Sr. and resides with her husband in Kingston, Mo.

Sarah's clothing and hair style seem to reflect the Quaker spirit of simplicity.



Ada's dress may have been hand-sewn by her Grandmother Dunn who was a professional seamstress. In the upper left of Ada's photo are pen lines where someone has shaded out part of a face. This photo by Hare, Hamilton, Mo.

AVERILL FAMILY (11)

In late spring after the September wedding, the family group set out again to conquer a new wilderness--this time not in any primeval forest, but on the treeless rich, fertile plains covered with high prairie grasses and sunflowers, where the wild animals were bears, deer, wolves, and numerous furbearing small animals in abundance. The government was giving away free land to homesteaders to encourage settlement. The entourage this time was the longest yet, with all the new families. Among them were both White families--not only Sarah Jane and her new husband, but her 53 year old father-in-law, Rev. Barney with his pregnant young wife and their three little children; also Richard Hussey who married her sister, Martha, and his parents with their children. These people settled on farms, including the ministers, for that is the way it was done back then. Preaching was more to save souls than to make money.

This compiler's grandfather, William Wesley White, the 8th generation of this family in America, was born near Lane, Miami County, Kansas on New Years Day of that following winter. Lane is a little town 40 miles southwest of Kansas City; it is also 40 miles southeast of Topeka, and during that same year (1869) the first railroad line in Kansas was built connecting those points, making cattle drives to Topeka profitable. The big cattle towns were further west, however, and the railroads soon stretched to meet them. This was right after the Civil War. Wild Bill Hickok was a marshall in Western Kansas. Their clothing styles are well known from old Western movies we see nowadays. They were in the eastern part of the state, though, where it was not quite as dry. They did not ordinarily carry big guns around. The Averills did not seem to care much for alcoholic beverages and the Whites did not drink at all, so the saloon life does not apply to them. Transportation was mainly on horseback, on foot, or in buggies and wagons, which would continue to be the case for a good many years to come. (My grandfather never did learn to drive a car.) Gradually stage coach lines opened up, but they were not there when this family arrived.

I do remember Great Grandpa John Wesley White, and have a precious little snapshot of him holding my baby sister Billie when he was in his 80's, and there I am, age 3, standing beside him, squinting in the sunshine. He died when I was about 6. I never saw my Great Grandmother, Sarah Jane Averill White. She died in her late 40's, before even my mother was born, and her adult years must have been difficult. Her photo shows a rather young woman with a severe pulled-back hairdo and a plain dark Quaker-like dress. But one day while looking at the photo I accidentally put my finger over her hair, and was surprised to see a pretty face. Grandpa spoke lovingly of her, and she seems to have been kind, gentle, and to have worked very hard to care for her children. She was much more than a good helpmate to her husband; she carried on many of the farm duties while he was away preaching, and there was never enough money.

Perhaps the following explanation belongs in the White family story, rather than this one, but it is necessary to know something about her husband's background in order to understand the rest of Sarah Jane's life story. The Averills had always taken their religion seriously, but they seem to have tempered it with optimism and a

AVERILL FAMILY (12)

sense of humor. Rev. John Wesley White, on the other hand, was all-consumed by religion and evangelical zeal. Perhaps events in his early life so colored his thinking that, without realizing it, his faith was an outlet for grief.

When John was born in Dubuque, Wisconsin Territory in 1843 to Rev. Barney White and his second wife, Susanna, a 16-year old from Kentucky, he had two young half-sisters. Then two more little sisters and a baby brother were born after him.* But during the 1850's some terrible tragedy must have occurred, for the 1860 Grant County, Wisconsin, census shows Barney and 16-year old John Wesley living alone, next door to the Hughbanks family. In 1862, Rev. Barney White, age 47, married Maria Hubanks, age 24, and they went on to have seven more children, all of whom survived.

This compiler believes John Wesley never got over the tragedy. Perhaps he thought God was testing him. He seemed to be preoccupied with Job of the old Testament. Perhaps this is a false clue, but on my grandfather's farm in Missouri (I lived next door) was an unusually large amount of religious material, all about people following the example of Job. Great grandpa must have left it there during visits, or else my aunt got it from him and did not know how else to get rid of it. My grandpa was not of that frame of mind; but he did not throw it away in deference to the others.

Somewhere along the line, Great Grandpa White switched from Methodist to the Nazarine Church, an extreme fundamentalist group totally convinced that most of the world was going to perdition. (Relatives from Kansas City were absolutely convinced of the correctness of this doctrine, and so reinforced his ideas, that when this compiler was a little girl they tried to "save" her, and she had nightmares about the devil.) But my Grandpa took a dim view of that brand of religion, saying, "Charity begins at home." He was thinking about his own childhood. He told me that when he was only 9 or 10 years old he was "hired out" and had to go to work on a farm. The money he earned was sent home to support his younger brothers and sisters.

Sugar was a scarce item in that part of the country when Grandpa was a boy, so people grew their own sugar cane and boiled it down to make molasses to sweeten their food. Men usually did the hardest part of that work, with the assistance of their families, because of the size and weight of the equipment and the big fires. Sugar cane resembles corn when it is growing, and the stalks in that rich soil grew very high. The ripe stalks were cut with a machete, leaves stripped off, canes cut into sections and crushed to release the sap. It is not a delicate operation. One year Great Grandpa was very late in returning from a preaching trip, so Sarah Jane and the little boys laboriously harvested the cane so it would be all ready for him to finish when he got home. He was still further delayed preaching, and the canes finally spoiled. The family had nothing sweet to eat that winter.

*Family Bible records.

AVERILL FAMILY (13)

John Wesley's brand of religion must not have impressed Sarah Jane's parents and other relatives very favorably, either, for in 1881 they joined the Society of Friends, becoming Quakers, "because there was no Methodist Church nearby." I'm sure that was not their only reason, but most likely the most tactful thing they could think of to say. I am sure that did not sit well with their son-in-law, and, knowing the Whites, they must have been pretty hard on Sarah Jane. No one has recorded her reaction. In her heart she probably understood. I doubt very much that Norman Chancellor and the other Averills had any knowledge of Quakers in their family back in Ipswich, though it is possible they knew about the elder daughters of his Grandfather Philo Averill who joined the Shakers. I'm sure my Grandpa William Wesley White did not know. He guessed the Averills might be French; though, without knowing anything about him, it is indeed possible that he inherited the name, "William" or "Will" as he was called as a boy, from the first William Averill, passed down through the generations. (There is a French Averil coat-of-arms.)

Sarah Jane Averill White died of tuberculosis in Albany, MO, 31 July 1897, aged 48 years, after 30 years of marriage and 9 children. My Grandpa was devastated, for he adored his mother. He was also very proud of his grandfather, Norman Chancellor, and I suspect those two were very much alike. "Will" may have patterned himself after Norman. (As a young woman I, in turn, used to ask myself what Grandpa would have thought about things, and tried to act accordingly. He was my favorite relative as I was growing up.) John Wesley White died 1 July 1929 at the Centerville, Iowa, home of a son.

Children of Rev. John Wesley and Sarah Jane (Averill) White:
(Surname: White)

+William Wesley	b. 1 Jan 1869	m. 15 Mar 1898	Mary Lydia Dunn
		d. 23 Dec 1963	
Walter Chancellor	16 Oct 1870	d. young	
Estelle Jane (Stella)	21 Aug 1872	d. 29 Mar 1908	
Edgar Barney	29 May 1874	d. 30 Jan 1875	
Charles Elsworth	11 Mar 1876	d. ?	
Martha Susan (Mattie)	29 Jan 1878	m. (1) 3 Feb 1911	Albert Walters (2) 1 Jul 1911
			George H. Rand, d. 30 Apr 1956
Elmer Adelbert	14 Apr 1880		Frances Bryant, d. _____
Edward Monroe	16 Jun 1883		d. _____
John Wesley	7 Aug 1886	II Jul 1907	Daisy Wright, d. 23 Mar 1967
Mary Ada (Ada)	2 Mar 1890	(1) 13 Jul 1907	
		(2) 13 Jul 1913	Roy Simpson
		d. 2 Dec 1916	

Some of the above had children, who are not listed because they do not bear the Averill surname.

William Wesley White, the 8th generation in America, on 15 Mar 1898, married my Grandma Mary Lydia (Dunn) White and they had 20 May 1899 Uncle Benjamin Dunn White, who went to Arizona, married, and had sons who married and had children in Washington State; and my mother, Ada White, on 23 Oct 1903. She married and had me, then my sister Billie and brother James. They all live in Missouri. I live in Wisconsin, have a daughter and grandchildren in Wisconsin and a daughter in Texas. So you can see Averill descendants are all over.



Rev. John Wesley White (age 83) and his great grand-daughters, Norma (age 3) and infant Billie Gene Hansen. Photo taken late in 1926.

